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#### FOREWORD

Activities concerning the procurement and distribution of military end items by the USSR have been concealed from Free World observers. Because of the scarcity of data concerning Soviet national defense operations, it has been difficult to determine the foreign trade mechanisms that have been employed for the procurement of military end items by the USSR and other members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc. This report deals with the Soviet Engineering Directorate, which is responsible for procuring, within the USSR, certain items of military equipment destined for export to other countries of the Bloc and to the Free World. It is responsible for externally purchasing certain raw materials and items of equipment of direct military importance to the USSR. This Directorate also coordinates the activities of similar directorates within the European Satellites.

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CIA/SC/RR 152 (ORR Project 42.919)

# THE ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE OF THE USSR\*

## Summary

The Engineering Directorate of the USSR, currently believed to be subordinate to the Chief Directorate of Economic Relations (GUES) (which is now attached directly to the Council of Ministers), was formerly a part of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The Directorate has been operating in some form since at least 1935 in the procurement of certain military end items and related goods for export from the USSR. In the years before World War II this organization operated openly as a section under the Peoples Commissariat of Foreign Trade. During the war years, as external procurement of military goods increased because of Lend-Lease operations, the status of the organization was raised to that of a directorate... In the postwar period the Directorate has operated not only for external procurement of strategic military materials for the USSR but also as an exporter of military and quasi-military goods to the other members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc. The Engineering Directorate openly operated in certain Free World countries in the earlier postwar period. As the tensions of the cold war mounted and as Free World trade controls on strategic exports to the Bloc developed, procurement activities of the Engineering Directorate in the Free World became more clandestine. No overt Soviet publication since 1946 has mentioned the Directorate. The distribution of military and quasi-military equipment to other members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc has continued since 1948 with particular emphasis on shipments from the Engineering Directorate to Communist China during the period of the Korean War.

The first postwar evidence of the export of military equipment to a non-Bloc country by the Engineering Directorate was observed in late 1955, when a shipment of military was sent to Yugoslavia. Since that time, several instances in which the Soviet Engineering Directorate has been involved indirectly in the shipment of arms to certain Free World countries through the medium of Czechoslovakia. These military exports appear to be a part of the new Soviet policy aimed particularly toward the countries of the Middle East. Finally, the evolution of an Engineering Directorate complex throughout the Sino-Soviet Bloc. This complex points to the development of a greater coordination of the military and quasi-military trade activities of the Bloc.

<sup>\*</sup> The estimates and conclusions contained in this report represent the best judgment of ORR as of 1 August 1956.



#### I. Early Development.

The Engineering Directorate (Inzhenernoye Upravleniye) of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade (Ministerstvo Vneshney Torgovli) probably evolved from the old Engineering Section (Inzhenernyy Otdel) of the Peoples Commissariat of Foreign Trade (Narodnyy Kommissariat Vneshney Torgovli -- NKVT). The date of origin of this Engineering Section is not known, but available records show that the Section was operational as part of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Prague in 1935. An examination of correspondence between officials of the Skoda enterprises and the Soviet Purchasing Commission during the period 1935-41 reveals that the Engineering Section had personnel attached to this Commission for the purpose of procuring armaments, as well as equipment for the production of armaments,\* from Skoda factories. 1/\*\* Personnel of the Engineering Section also procured technological data and plans relating to the manufacturing and processing of military items such as artillery projectiles. 2/

Negotiations in the earlier periods (1935-41) were conducted in a much more overt manner than the current methods of procurement employed by personnel of the Engineering Directorate. For example, personnel employed by the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Prague openly informed Skoda representatives in August 1940 that payment for 210-mm artillery equipment procured from Skoda would be made from funds remitted by the Engineering Section of the Peoples Commissariat of Foreign Trade to Skoda's account in the Chase National Bank of New York. 3/ It is also known that as early as 1935 the Engineering Section employed Czechoslovak nationals in Prague. 4/

Other examples exist which point to the overt nature of the procurement operations of the Engineering Section before 1947. A 1945 publication listed the Engineering Section among the Import combines of the USSR as follows:

Engineering Section of the Foreign Trade
Commissariat of the USSR, abbreviated to
Engineering Section of the NKVT, Ulitsa
Kuibysheva 23, Moscow. Has charge of the
importation of articles of military, equipment.\*\*\* 5/

\*\* Serially numbered source references are to sources listed in Appendix D.

\*\*\* Throughout this report, Russian names in quoted material are shown as transliterated by the originator.

Consideration of the Contract was confident

<sup>\*</sup> Procurement efforts from Skoda during this period included purchases of 210-mm and 305-mm artillery guns and projectiles, 122-mm projectiles, and machinery for the manufacture of 122-mm and 152-mm projectiles.



Other information concerning the existence of the Engineering Section as well as concerning its general function of externally procuring military equipment for the USSR can be obtained from a review of Lend-Lease operations. An examination of various ship manifests listing Lend-Lease equipment destined for the USSR shows that the consignee was "NKVT Injenerny Otdel, Moscow, USSR." 6/

A check of Lend-Lease shipping manifests also shows that frequently the consignee of the goods sent to the USSR was listed as NKVT. An examination of the order number markings reveals, however, that these goods had the Soviet organizational designator assigned to the Engineering Section. 7/

No information is available to mark the exact date on which the Engineering Section achieved the status of a directorate, but this probably occurred during the period of Lend-Lease operations when the external military procurement efforts of the USSR were at a high level. Lend-Lease shipping manifests show that the Engineering Section was the consignee for military end-use items in January of 1944, but that the "Injernernoe Upravlenie NKVT USSR" was the consignee on some manifests in the latter half of 1944, 8/ It is interesting to note that in December 1947 the Amtorg Trading Corporation was procuring radio equipment in the US for the Engineering Directorate of the USSR. 9/

The last observed reference published by the USSR that mentioned the existence of the Engineering Directorate was an announcement of the assignment of Ya. Ya. Saltanov to the Engineering Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Trade as a Deputy Chief. 10/No other mention of personnel assigned to or detached from the Engineering Directorate has been noted since in Soviet publications.

#### II. Postwar Period.

In the postwar period the activities of the Engineering Directorate have been largely concealed from the Free World. Two important reasons for the departure of the Engineering Directorate from the more orthodox and overt methods of procurement and distribution of foreign trade probably have been (1) an increased desire on the part of the USSR to conceal from the West the procurement and distribution of military end items in the sphere of Soviet foreign trade and (2) the Free World's embargo on the shipment of strategic goods to the USSR and other members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

When the Free World initiated a system of trade controls against members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, the procurement problems of the Engineering Directorate in non-Bloc areas increased because most of the items desired by this Directorate fell into the category of strategic goods. Consequently, procurement efforts by personnel of the Engineering Directorate assigned to various posts in the Free World had to be handled either through clandestine trade channels or through

the more orthodox trading organizations attached to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.\*

Available information indicates that the Engineering Directorate\*\* is now apparently subordinate to the Chief Directorate of Economic Relations (Glavnoye Upravleniye Ekonomicheskikh Sootnosheniy -- GUES). 13/ GUES, which was at one time subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, is now attached directly to the Council of Ministers. 14/ The function of GUES is supervision of the Soviet economic aid program\*\*\* -- both within and without the Bloc. As such, GUES, for example, has established representatives or offices in Communist China, Vietnam, India, Burma, and Yugoslavia. In placing the Engineering Directorate under GUES, the USSR has organizationally arranged for close coordination of both its economic and military assistance programs in foreign countries.

This coordination would be logical in light of recent Soviet efforts to increase its economic offensive in underdeveloped areas as well as in countries not firmly committed to either the West or the Soviet Bloc.

# III. Organization. At the control of the control of

1. Organization.	
Although only limited inform	nation is available concerning the
Although only innited inform	Dimenter of the HSSR some of
organization of the Engineering I	Directorate of the USSR, some of
its main departments and their a	reas of responsibility have been
identified. These departments a	and their areas of responsibility
are as follows:	Depart-
ment 3, land armaments 1	
el distribution 17/. Danza	tment 5 marine equipment 187; and
т	duty
with the Engineering Directorate	• 19/-
* This speculation is based or	n the fact that certain Lend-Lease
chinments during the war years	had the consignee listed as either
shiphients during all war your	r Promsyryeimport (organization
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
procuring raw materials),	
4	

the "Chief Engineering Directorate" and even the "Chief Engineering Directorate" and even the "Chief Engineering Directorate of Economic Relations." 12/ Although it appears confusing to carry one chief directorate as subordinate to another, such a situation is evidently the case with the Chief Engineering Directorate and GUES. It is currently believed that the Engineering Directorate is substantially autonomous and is apparently subordinated to GUES, possibly for purposes of coordination and convenience.

\*\*\* Technical assistance, scientific collaboration, construction of enterprises in foreign countries, training and dispatching specialists, and granting credit.

In addition to the departments enumer	ated above,
"NKVT Transport De	nd-Lease operations have partment, Engineering Ad-
a department nandling transportation functi (See Figure 1, which shows the evolution of torate.**)	it is quite plausible that lons is still operational. * of the Engineering Direc-

### IV. Methods of Operation.

# A. Functions.

By an examination of intelligence data dealing with particular activities of the various departments, it has been possible to ascertain some of the major functions performed by the Engineering Directorate of the USSR.

In general, the Engineering Directorate functions as a procurement agency (both intra-Sino-Soviet Bloc and in the Free World) of military equipment and goods destined for military end use. It also serves as a distributor of military equipment to other countries of the Sino-Soviet Bloc. On only one occasion has the Engineering Directorate "directly" exported to a non-Bloc nation, \*\*\* though evidence indicates that it has indirectly authorized Czechoslovak exports to non-Bloc nations.

In addition to its military procurement functions, the Engineering Directorate has engaged in a number of other activities. Within the Sino-Soviet Bloc the Directorate has been observed as an

\*\*\* This particular shipment was to Yugoslavia, a country not regarded by ORR as a member of the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

<sup>\*</sup> The current departments functioning under the Engineering Directorate bear a marked similarity to various departments of the Soviet Purchasing Commission stationed in the US during the period of Lend-Lease operations. The Soviet Purchasing Commission had Aviation, Radio-Electrical, and Marine Departments which were similar to counterparts now functioning in the Directorate. The Tank Department and the Artillery and Ammunition Department of the wartime Soviet Commission apparently performed the functions now carried on by Department 3 (Land Armaments). The Commission's Marine Transportation Department would probably be similar to the Transportation Department tentatively believed to be a part of the current organizational pattern of the Engineering Directorate. No department in the Engineering Directorate has been noted which corresponds to the Quartermaster Department in the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

\*\*\* Following p. 6.

\*\*\* This particular shipment was to the Commission of the Co

organization which has rendered assistance aimed at building and improving a network of civil airlines. It also has given assistance to certain Bloc nations to improve their marine facilities. The Engineering Directorate also appears to be providing military technical assistance to improve the national defense technology of certain Bloc nations. Finally, the Directorate has been observed as a purchaser of certain scientific instruments for research at various Soviet educational institutions.

## 1. Procurement from the Free World.

Following the conclusion of World War II, the Engineering Directorate operated, either directly or through the personnel of various Soviet trade organizations, in the procurement of goods having a military use from non-Bloc countries. With the mounting tensions of the cold war and the introduction of Free World trade controls, however, the procurement activities of the Directorate were greatly impeded in the West because they were largely directed toward the acquisition of strategic goods for the USSR.

procurement efforts by the Engineering Directorate were made in Free World countries on a large scale before 1952. The major areas of operation appear to have been Western Europe and the US. Transactions involving electrical and communications equipment, precision instruments, and various types of engines were carried out with Belgium, the UK, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the US.\*

The effects of trade controls on the export of strategic goods to the Sino-Soviet Bloc undoubtedly played an important part in the official withdrawal of the Engineering Directorate from non-Bloc markets as a buyer of strategic goods. After the imposition of trade controls, the clandestine activities of the Directorate increased considerably, and it became apparent that most of its operations in the Free World were conducted in this manner. In recent years, efforts on the part of the Directorate to obtain strategic goods from the West have probably been attempted through covert means. It is likely that Directorate personnel assigned to posts in the Free World have assumed the disguise of orthodox Soviet trading representatives and that many transactions handled by the orthodox trading organizations actually have been negotiated for the Engineering Directorate.

## 2. Procurement Within the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

Although the Soviet Engineering Directorate primarily has been an exporter of military end items and equipment to other members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc, it has, nevertheless, established an extensive contact system throughout the Bloc and has been known to import various types of equipment, particularly communications equipment, from the more highly industrialized Satellites --

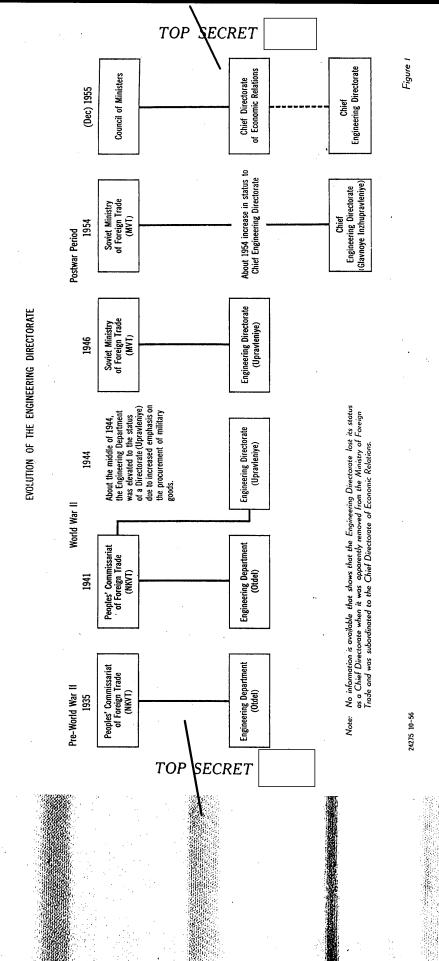
<sup>\*</sup> More detailed information concerning these transactions is given in Appendix A.

Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary.\* To facilitate these transactions, it has been reported that contacts exist, for example, between certain technical enterprises of East Germany\*\* and Czechoslovakia\*\*\* and Soviet personnel interested in military procurement for the USSR. Personnel of the Engineering Directorate throughout the Bloc apparently purchase materials for the USSR's national defense effort as they are needed.

As in the prewar period, the Engineering Directorate has continued to employ inspectors\*\*\*\* to approve equipment produced in foreign factories for export to the USSR. Personnel performing this function have been observed in Free World and Satellite countries. In the more highly industrialized Satellite countries such as East Germany and Czechoslovakia, inspectors from the Engineering Directorate have been assigned such duties as "negotiating production contracts, inspecting equipment and directing shipments." 23/ Up to about 1952, personnel in East Germany had been addressed by military rank even though they wore civilian clothes, but since that time they have preferred to be addressed as civilians. 24/

# 3. Distribution to the Free World.

ing equipment in the postwar period to until negotiations for the export of militials.	
	between October and
December 1,000. Inese tires, s	Detween Chinnar and
<b>1</b>	
have been the only	ce mat the Directorate has ex-
	25/
the Engineering Directorate has on con-	and the second s
	P + 2
* More detailed information concern	ing these transactions is diver-
* More detailed information concerns	ing these transactions is given
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** DIA Electrotechnik 21/ and DIA Fe *** Skoda enterprises.	ing these transactions is given inwerk-Technik. 22/
** DIA Electrotechnik 21/ and DIA E	ing these transactions is given inwerk-Technik. 22/
** DIA Electrotechnik 21/ and DIA Fe *** Skoda enterprises.	ing these transactions is given inwerk-Technik. 22/
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D	Dis	trib	utio	n to	the	Sino	 Sov	Soviet B	Soviet Bloc.					

One of the most important functions of the Engineering Directorate has been to serve as a focal point for the distribution of military equipment as well as military end-use items to the other members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc.  attests to the substantial efforts of the Directorate in supplying large quantities of military equipment to the members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc.  it is seldom possible to obtain exact information as to the types of equipment that the Directorate is exporting to the Bloc for	
local defense establishments.	<b>1</b>

In general, shot that all the departments of the Engineering Directorate have been show active in distributing military end items to the Sino-Soviet Bloc. Aviation equipment, land armaments, electrical and electronic goods, and marine products have, since 1948, been exported to Bloc members through Engineering Directorate channels. Also, Soviet technicians under Directorate control, have been active in assisting other Bloc countries.



Far East.	e sent by the Engineering Directorate to the
The table in	ndicates the
redit distributed among	the identified and unidentified departments
represents only minim	lum known payments to the Engineering Di
cciorate and does not ac	ccount for a large amount of equipment that
lay have been loaned or gi	iven outright to the Chinese Communists by the
1 1	
5. Other Funct	tions.
One apparer	nt function of the Engineering Directorate,
articularly observed in	the European Satellites, has been the
ssistance provided to ce	ertain countries for the nurnous of develor
ig their civil airlines.	Activities of this type have been noted in
ulgaria, Poland, and Cz	zechoslovakia. 31/
The Enginee	ering Directorate also has been active since
A THE STATE STRO-POATER	t bloc countries in the development of north
is carractous, and in the su	applying of marine equipment, both for port
se and for use aboard sh	evidence of
iver and in the Black Se	a region. 33/ Technical assistance and
arine equipment have al	lso been extended to the Chinese Com-
unists. 34/ It has been	noted that Soviet shipbuilding specialists,
perating on an Engineeri	ing Directorate Department 6 contract
e currently involved in	aiding the Chinese in shipbuilding pro-
ection. 35/	
e Engineeri	on occasion,
ientific equipment for	tte has served as a procurement agency for
rountie eduibment 101 C	ertain research institutions of the USSR.
	the Engine saint Di
tate had been engaged in	the Engineering Director procurement activities for the Soviet
omic Engages	efore July 1948 This page 11 2 12 2
ounc margy program b	"" / " / " T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T
ocurement activities have	ve continued since that time.
The state of the s	the possible transfer of responsi-

<sup>\*</sup> The table follows on p. 10.

Table

Known Minimum Chinese Communist Purchases from the Soviet Engineering Directorate  $\underline{a}/$  1950-54

	.1			•					1	
1950-54	2	Percent	40	2	4	·	100	1.2		
1950-54 Cumulative Total	Cummar	Million	663	24	69		1,655	802	2,457	ing sport of the s
Million Kubles and Fellent of technical style 1950-54	*	Percent	22	**************************************	ហ		100		s Junary Le Nij	ne porto elle lesso verbident dispet à l'yes franco
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	53	Million Percent Rubles	31		9		001			
To Telling	1953	Million Rubles	223	7	χ. α	} ~	715	408	1,123	
Kubles an	25	Percent	29	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	^	1	100	e v		
Million	1952	Million Rubles	92	19	٢	-	319	87	406	
		Percent			ا المحادي	1200	100	er Kar Mari	in vo	rings in a Silving a \$ 1.000 cm m and forested to Most
	1951	Million Rubles	. 17.45	m		· :	136	181	317	one transfer
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4			nts)			ment)	ayments)	yments	11	<ul> <li>Inspects of the College States</li> <li>Interface States</li> <li>Interface States</li> <li>Interface States</li> <li>Interface States</li> </ul>
			Department 3	Department 4	(electronics) Department 5	(marine equipment	otal (identified payments	Inidentified payments	Total payments	
			Depar	Depar	elec Depar	mar)	Total (ide	Unide	Tota	a. 377



information, however, may have referred only to a transfer of responsibility for procurement and not to the assumption of technical control of procurement. 38/

revealed the existence of a close-working relationship between the Directorate and various Soviet factories working on defense production. They indicate that the Engineering Directorate has negotiated directly with these factories for the export of equipment produced on Directorate contract for distribution to other Bloc countries. 39/

#### B. Control Numbers.

To insure a system of control over the procurement and shipment of commodities falling within the jurisdiction of the Engineering Directorate, a system of control numbers, similar in their basic form to those employed by the orthodox trading organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, is used for most transactions. The most important of these control numbers are the contract, the <u>zakaz-naryad</u> (order requisition number), and trans numbers.

The contract system involves a number assigned a particular transaction or group of transactions. The component parts of the Engineering Directorate contract are as follows: (1) a twodigit designator which signifies that the Engineering Directorate is handling the order, separated from the remaining digits of the contract by a slash; (2) the year in which the order was placed, which is indicated by the first digit following the slash; (3) the department of the Directorate concerned with the specific type of goods covered by the contract, which is determined from the second digit following the slash; and (4) the last three digits, which make up the contract serial number. 40/ In addition to these component parts, the Directorate has been known occasionally to include a country designator of two digits, normally separated from the rest of the contract by a dash. 41/ For example, contract 80/52113-02 would be interpreted as indicating that the Engineering Directorate (80)\* in 1955 (5) for department 2, had a contract with a serial number (113), with East Germany (-02). It should be noted that in most cases the contract used by the Engineering Directorate does not make use of the country designator.

The <u>zakaz-naryad</u> (order requisition number) is apparently an authorization to supply a particular commodity, or a series of

The (80) designator of the Engineering Directorate dates back at least to the 1940 period, when markings of goods procured from the Skoda Company and destined for the Engineering Section of the NKVT bore the designator (80).



<sup>\*</sup> Although (80) is most frequently seen as the designator for the Engineering Directorate, other designators have been employed to identify contracts of this Directorate. In England, contracts used by Directorate personnel were sometimes marked with the designator (55A). Also, it has been observed that during the Lend-Lease period, goods consigned to the Engineering Section, in addition to the usual (80) designator, sometimes used a (35) and (82) designator.

commodities, in accordance with a specific allocation. This device is seen in Engineering Directorate shipments to other members of the Sino-Soviet Bloc. The component parts of the <u>zakaz-naryad</u> are as follows: (1) an Engineering Directorate designation, separated from the remaining digits by a slash; (2) the department handling the order, determined by the first digit following the slash; (3) the country designator to which the goods are to be delivered, determined from the 2 digits following the department number; and the final 4 digits, which appear to function as a serial number. 42/ For example, <u>zakaz-naryad</u> 80/2362223 would be interpreted as indicating that the Engineering Directorate (80) department (2) was shipping aviation equipment to Rumania (36), with a possible serial number of (2223).

The Engineering Directorate also uses trans numbers which consist of from 4 to 6 digits which indicate to frontier authorities the destination of a shipment and the raznaryadka\* applying to it.

#### V. Engineering Directorate Complex.

As the process of consolidation of the Satellite countries into a political and economic Bloc progressed, it became apparent that the national defense establishments of these countries would require some type of organization, similar to the Soviet Engineering Directorate, to perform the functions of procurement and distribution of equipment needed for national defense. Because the USSR since 1948 had been supplying these countries with military end items, it was a logical development for an Engineering Directorate Complex to evolve throughout the Soviet Bloc. These counterparts of the Soviet Engineering Directorate, operate as subordinate organs of their respective Foreign Trade Ministries. Figure 2\*\* lists the names of the Satellite organizations which comprise the network of Engineering Directorates functioning within the Sino-Soviet Bloc. No Engineering Directorates have been noted in Albania, Communist China, or East Germany. From available information it is apparent that shipments to Albania and Communist China are probably handled either by orthodox organizations of their respective Ministries of Foreign Trade or by logistic organs of their national defense establishments. Although no information is available concerning the existence of any specific counterpart of the Soviet Engineering Directorate in East Germany, it is known that unspecified equipment from the Soviet Engineering Directorate has been shipped to the Ministry of the Interior of the GDR. It is also known that the Soviet Directorate maintains liaison officers in East Germany. It is probable, therefore, that some department within the Ministry of the Interior is currently performing the function of an Engineering Department. 50/

<sup>\*</sup> The raznaryadka is a document containing information on the name and address of the consignee as well as instructions on the specific markings of the shipment. 43/
\*\* Following p. 12.



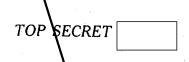
### ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE COMPLEX

SOVIET ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
Bulgarian Engineering Department (INZHOTDEL), Sofia 44
China (Relationship through orthodox organizations of the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry; no Engineering Department noted)
Czechoslovak Chief Technical Directorate (HLAVNI TECHNICKA SPRAVA) 45
Hungarian Technical Directorate 46
North Korean Engineering Department (INZHENERNYY OTDEL)47
Polish Engineering Department 46
Rumanian Technical Directorate (DIRTECHNICA), Bucharest 49
Albania (Relationship probably through the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Trade; no Engineering Department noted)
East Germany (No equivalent Department or Directorate has been noted; however, USSR maintains in the GDR a liaison officer of the Engineering Administration in Moscow)

24276 10-56

Figure :





These organizations, comprising the Complex, work very closely with the Soviet Engineering Directorate. Before their emergence, the Soviet Directorate carried on negotiations with the Satellites largely through the orthodox trading organizations of their respective Ministries of Foreign Trade. Now that the Satellite countries have Engineering Departments operating, the Soviet Directorate is negotiating more transactions with the Complex and less with the orthodox trading agencies. 51/

It is difficult at this time to determine the degree of coordination that has been achieved by the Soviet Engineering Directorate. That some coordination exists is evidenced by the consignee numbers used within the Complex.

Although the members of the Complex have primarily transacted business with the parent Soviet Engineering Directorate, direct negotiations among several of the Satellite counterparts of the Engineering Directorate. 56/ These working relationships among the various Satellite members point to an increasing attempt to coordinate the functions of the national defense procurement program of the Soviet Bloc. This would appear to be a logical development, in view of the Bloc Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of May 1955, which includes among its purposes a provision to provide "whatever subordinate bodies may be deemed necessary" to facilitate joint defense planning. 57/

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#### APPENDIX D

#### SOURCE REFERENCES

Some information regarding the earlier activities of the Engineering Directorate in prewar Czechoslovakia were obtained from data located in the files of the Department of the Army, AGO, Department Records Branch, German Military Section. These data are catalogued under Records of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, November 1949 and deal with the activities of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Czechoslovakia, 1936-41. Information abstracted from these files will be shown in the appropriate source reference by listing Soviet Purchasing Commission in Czechoslovakia and the folder number from which the date were taken.

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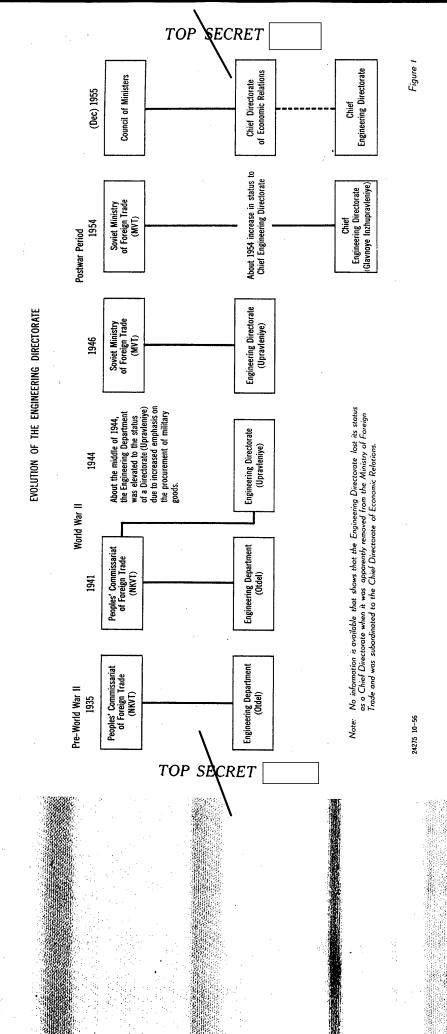
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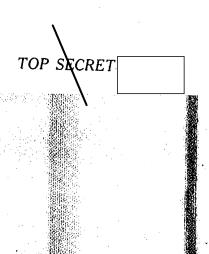


### ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE COMPLEX

	SOVIET ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
	Bulgarian Engineering Department (INZHOTDEL), Sofia 44
	China (Relationship through orthodox organizations of the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry; no Engineering Department noted)
	Czechoslovak Chief Technical Directorate (HLAVNI TECHNICKA SPRAVA) 45
	Hungarian Technical Directorate 46
***	North Korean Engineering Department (INZHENERNYY OTDEL) <sup>47</sup>
	Polish Engineering Department 46
	Rumanian Technical Directorate (DIRTECHNICA), Bucharest 49
	Albania (Relationship probably through the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Trade; no Engineering Department noted)
	East Germany (No equivalent Department or Directorate has been noted; however, USSR maintains in the GDR a liaison officer of the Engineering Administration in Moscow)

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Figure 2



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